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6. Jews have become quite active in the economic life of Poland. Donations from the Government and from Jewish communist organizations which are supported by foreign money, mainly American, have enabled the Jews to reestablish themselves economically. Three factors have contributed to this regeneration: private initiative, co-operatives, and "Kibuc".
7. Many co-operatives have expanded rapidly. "Wspolny Trud", for example, contains the following sections: bakery, tailoring, shoemaking, barbering, electric, pastry and candy, leather goods, soap and shoe paste production, and scrap iron collection. Another prosperous co-operative, the "Rybak Szczecinski", was given a fishing settlement in Trzebiez. It employs Jews from Wilno, the USSR, and even from Gen. Anders' command. The Warsaw municipality is currently building large pools for fish in Praga on the old Rozychi Bazaar site. The lot was formerly occupied by Polish shacks which were demolished without any compensation from the municipality. The fish market, when completed, will be operated by a Jewish co-operative.
8. "Kibuc" is designed to educate the Jewish elements in occupations which they do not follow normally; for example, agriculture. Estates in western Pomerania and lower Silesia have been designated for operation by co-operative settlements of Jewish farmers. The OT (Organizacja Tworczosci) is training specialists of all kinds. It has 128 schools such as the weaving schools in Bielsko and Lodz, and professional courses in shoemaking, handicraft, etc.
9. Health clinics, anti-tubercular stations, rest houses, dental clinics, and stations for the care of mothers and children have contributed to the maintenance of a high standard of health at Jewish schools and co-operative settlements.
10. The Polish film industry is almost completely controlled by the Jews. On 1 Apr 47 Jan Albrecht, an architectural engineer, became Poland's motion picture star. Albrecht is a prominent member of the PPR and a brother of George Albrecht, secretary of the Central Committee of the PPR in Warsaw.
11. Poland's Jews are beginning to realize the danger in their political position. The possibility of war has made them wonder what their fate will be if the USSR is defeated. The Jewish oligarchy in Poland, spurred by the Comintern's mandate to lead the fight against capitalism, has gone too far to expect Poland sympathy in the event of a Soviet defeat. Jewish politicians believe that anti-Semitism, already growing in Poland and Europe, would be further stimulated by increasing antagonism between the USSR and America. Furthermore, increasing antagonism would permit Germany, the source of all anti-Semitism, to plan an important political and economic role. It is this fear of eventualities which has impelled Jews to leave Poland.
12. An increasing number of Jewish officers are deserting the Polish Army. Actually these deserters are Soviet agents, directed "from above" and provided with exit visas and other necessary documents. Most of them have gone to South America with instructions to pose as loyal Poles, establish contact with Polish nationals, and serve as intelligence agents. An important group of these "deserters" will soon land in the US.

#### Germans

13. German Poles in the "recovered territories" belong to the PPR and constitute a center of German influence and anti-Polish conspiracy. Polonization of these elements is difficult because the PPR is more concerned with its own interests than with Poland's. The unit of PPR responsible for Polish policy in the "recovered territories" (its secretary general is Minister for the territories) operates on the thesis that these Silesians, whether Germans or Poles, after indoctrination in the Marxist spirit, will realize that German and Polish proletariats have common class aims which transcend mere nationality.
14. German priests have weakened Poland's position in Silesia. Many of them maintain that Silesia is German territory and that German has become the predominant language. Such damage as they have done will eventually be repaired by the arrival of Polish priests to fill the newly created Polish parishes.

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15. German underground groups existing in the "recovered territories" are of two types:
  - (a) Nazis directed by former members of the NSDP,
  - (b) German communists infiltrated into Poland from the Soviet Zone.

Ukrainians

16. The UPA (Ukrainian Partisan Army) is drafting additional personnel into its bands. Its increased size is reflected in the greater frequency of attacks by groups identified as belonging to UPA. The following incidents are typical of UPA activity:
  - (a) 8 Feb 47 - A band of 50 well-armed men in UPA uniform took a horse from Jan Marciak in Michalowka/Radymno, Jaroslaw.
  - (b) 7 Mar 47 - A UPA band made a night attack upon an SOK (Railway Police) post in Lupkow, Lesko, wounding two SOK men.
  - (c) 28 Mar 47 - A large UPA group raided Jasienica, Przemysl, stealing the inhabitant's wardrobes and seven head of cattle.
  - (d) 31 Mar 47 - A band of 30 UPA men entered Dabrowa, Lubaczow, killed two citizens, and burned farm buildings housing livestock and farm implements.
  - (e) 1 Apr 47 - At Lemkowszczyzna, Gorlice, UPA men started mobilization of citizens born during the years 1926, 7, and 8.
  - (f) 1 Apr 47 - A Polish Army unit under Jan Duplak, commanding officer of the Ciana MO post, was ambushed on the road between Ciana and Baligród, Lesko. Duplak and two soldiers were killed; two soldiers were wounded and seven captured. The slain soldiers were undressed and mutilated to hamper identification.
  - (g) 2 Apr 47 - Raiders entered the home of Anna Ogonowska in Rokszyno, Przemysl and murdered her. A note left on the corpse stated (in Ukrainian) that the woman was killed for treason and co-operation with the UB.
  - (h) Raiders took all livestock from Kostkow, San.
  - (i) The mayor of Makowisko and Jan Borys, a citizen, were kidnapped. They are still missing.
  - (j) The commanding officer of the Laszki MO post and one of his militiamen were killed.
  - (k) The co-operative at Szowsko, Jaroslaw was robbed.
17. Ukrainians living on the right side of the San co-operate with those UPA bands by affording them shelter and protecting them from the authorities and the Polish population. The Ukrainian population on the left of the San in Jaroslaw county is particularly terrorized by UPA bands and is anti-Polish. People in this area recently demonstrated their "lack of appreciation" by refusing to pay taxes.
18. The following incidents are illustrative of the suppressive action being taken against the UPA:
  - (a) 8 Mar 47 - County headquarters of the MO at Lubaczow discovered and attacked a UPA pill-box. Four UPA men were killed; a sub-machine gun, three carbines, and a pistol were captured.
  - (b) 9 Mar 47 - Forces from MO county headquarters and the ORMO in Smuk attacked a UPA stronghold in Rakowa, dispersing its occupants and capturing a horse and a carbine. During the action 12 UPA men were trapped in a pill-box. When called upon to surrender, they exploded grenades and were killed in the resultant fire. The group supply officer was shot as he fled from a fox-hole.
  - (c) 29 Mar 47 - The Army and the MO group from Mlyn, Jaroslaw attacked a UPA band, killing its commander. One Polish soldier was killed.
  - (d) Edward Wojciechowski, commander of the Lukawiec MO post, discovered a UPA pill-box in the Dabkow, Lubaczow area. A sub-machine gun, six automatic pistols, and sixteen carbines were recovered.

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